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EXAMINER

KUMAR, SRILAKSHMI K

ART UNIT PAPER NUMBER

2675

DATE MAILED: 12/14/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/556,779

Applicant(s)

MOON ET AL.

Examiner

Srilakshmi K. Kumar

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 21 January 2005.
2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-29 is/are pending in the application.
4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-29 is/are rejected.
7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Amendment

The following is in response to the Amendment filed September 14, 2005. Claims 1, 9 and 16 have been amended. Claims 1-29 are pending.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

1. The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

2. Claims 1-29 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the written description requirement. The claim(s) contains subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to reasonably convey to one skilled in the relevant art that the inventor(s), at the time the application was filed, had possession of the claimed invention.

With respect to independent claims 1 and 9, applicant as amended the claims as follows, where the underlined limitation is the newly claimed limitation; "...a first image signal that corresponds to a portion of an image, second image signal that corresponds to a remaining portion of the image...". Examiner has been unable to locate where in the specification this limitation is cited, therefore, the newly claimed limitation is considered to be new matter. Applicant is requested to appropriately correct the claims or specifically point out in the specification where this limitation is present.

Dependent claims 2-8, 10-29 are also rejected as they depend upon a rejected base claim.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

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(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

5. Claims 1-12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kinoshita et al (US 6,388,651) in view of Yamazaki et al (US 6,377,230).

As to independent claim 1, Kinoshita et al disclose in Figs. 1-4, a liquid crystal display (1) comprising, a signal processor (Fig. 3, item G/A) for generating and outputting a first image signal that corresponds to a portion of an image (col. 3, line 53-col. 4, line 41), and a second image signal that corresponds to a remaining portion of the image (out of the left and right of G/A, col. 3, line 53-col. 4, line 41), a driving control signal using an image data (into 701b-708b)), a main control signal (into G/A), the driving control signal including a source driving control signal including a source driving control signal and a gate driving control signal (col. 1, line 64-col. 2, line 12);

and a power source all of which are supplied from an image supplying source; Kinoshita et al does not state a power source. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art that a power source is present as it is required in order for the liquid crystal display to operate.

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a data signal driver for generating and outputting a data signal (out of 701b-708b) from the first image signal and the second image signal, the gray scale voltage and the source driving control signal all of which are input from said signal processor;

a printed circuit board having a plurality of wires for transmitting the signals and/or voltages of said signal processor to the data signal driver (Fig. 6, col. 1, line 64-col. 2, line 12);

a gate signal driver for generating and outputting a gate signal from the gate voltage and the gate driving control signal of said signal processor (col. 2, lines 55-64);

a liquid crystal display panel (100) for displaying an image formed by receiving the data signal from said data signal driver and the gate signal from said gate signal driver (col. 2, lines 55-64);

wherein the plurality of wires comprises a first group of wires for transmitting the first image signal and a second group of wires for transmitting the second image signal (Fig. 3, a plurality of wires grouped on the left and on the right of G/A), and the first group of wires are entirely spaced apart from the second group of wires (col. 1, line 64-col. 2, line 12, col. 3, lines 7-27));

wherein the data signal driver includes two groups of the data signal driver outputting a data signal from the first and the second image signal, one of which the left side of the signal processor and the other which is the right side of the processor (Fig. 3, col. 3, lines 7-27).

Kinoshita et al fail to disclose where the first image signal and second image signal are simultaneously output. Yamazaki et al disclose where the first image signal and second image signal are simultaneously output in Fig. 14, col. 18, line 61-col. 19, line 3. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to include where the first image signal and second image signal are simultaneously output as shown by Yamazaki into the system of Kinoshita et al

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as simultaneously outputting the first and second image signal is advantageous as disclosed by Yamazaki in col. 1, lines 58-64, a plurality of viewers can view different images displayed on an identical screen independently.

As to independent claim 9, limitations of claim 1, and further comprising, Kinoshita et al disclose wherein the data signal driver comprises at least four source drive integrated circuits and is physically, electrically connected to said liquid crystal display panel by a connecting member mounting the source drive integrated circuits one to one (Fig. 3, col. 1, line 64-col. 2, line 28, col. 3, lines 7-27), wherein the connecting member includes a first group of connecting member and a second group connecting member, the first group of connecting member being connected with the first group of wires and the second group connecting member being connected with the second group of wires (Fig. 3, col. 1, line 64-col. 2, line 28, col. 3, lines 7-27).

Kinoshita et al do not disclose where the first image signal and second image signal are simultaneously output. Yamazaki et al disclose where the first image signal and second image signal are simultaneously output in Fig. 14, col. 18, line 61-col. 19, line 3. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to include where the first image signal and second image signal are simultaneously output as shown by Yamazaki into the system of Kinoshita et al as simultaneously outputting the first and second image signal is advantageous as disclosed by Yamazaki in col. 1, lines 58-64, a plurality of viewers can view different images displayed on an identical screen independently.

As to dependent claim 2, limitations of claim 1, and further comprising, Kinoshita et al disclose wherein the data signal driver comprises at least four source drive integrated circuits and is physically, electrically connected to said liquid crystal display panel by a connecting member mounting the source drive integrated circuits one to one (Fig. 3, col. 1, line 64-col. 2, line 28, col.

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3, lines 7-27), wherein the connecting member includes a first group of connecting member and a second group connecting member, the first group of connecting member being connected with the first group of wires and the second group connecting member being connected with the second group of wires (Fig. 3, col. 1, line 64-col. 2, line 28, col. 3, lines 7-27).

As to dependent claims 3 and 10, limitations of claims 2 and 9, and further comprising, Kinoshita et al disclose wherein the first image signal includes a first clock signal (Fig. 3, item LCK-L) and the second image signal includes a second clock signal (Fig. 3, item LCK-R), and the first clock signal and the second clock signal have a frequency half of a clock signal frequency supplied from the image supplying source (col. 5, lines 3-50)

As to dependent claims 4 and 11, limitations of claims 2 and 9, and further comprising, Kinoshita et al disclose wherein the first image signal includes a first shift signal and the second image signal includes a second shift signal, the first and second shift signals being respectively applied to a source drive integrated circuit of a corresponding group of the source drive integrated circuits such that the group of the source drive integrated circuits have the same phase (col. 4, lines 8-24).

As to dependent claim 5, limitations of claim 2, and further comprising, Kinoshita et al disclose wherein the first image signal includes a first drive signal and the second image signal includes a second drive signal, the first and second drive signals being respectively applied to a source drive integrated circuit of a corresponding group of the source drive integrated circuits such that the group of the source drive integrated circuits have the same phase (col. 3, lines 7-27).

As to dependent claims 6 and 12, limitations of claims 2 and 9, and further comprising, Kinoshita et al disclose wherein the first group of wires and the second group of wires are

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branched from a wire aggregation including a plurality of wires at a selected position (Figs. 3 and 4).

As to dependent claim 7, limitations of claim 1, and further comprising, Kinoshita et al disclose wherein said printed circuit board is a source printed circuit board.

As to dependent claim 8, limitations of claim 1, and further comprising, Kinoshita et al disclose wherein the first group of wires and the second group of wires are arranged in a T-shape on said printed circuit board (Figs. 3 and 5).

As to dependent claims 20 and 28, limitations of claims 1 and 9, and further comprising, Kinoshita et al disclose wherein the first and second image signals comprises a first clock signal and a second clock signal (Fig. 3, items LCK-L and LCK-R are the two clock signals), respectively, and the first and second clock signals have the same phase and frequency with each other (Fig. 4).

6. Claims 13, 14, 17-19, 21-23, 26, 27 and 29 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kinoshita et al in view of Yamazaki et al as applied to claims 1-12, 20 and 28 above, and further in view of Asada et al (US 5,963,287).

As to dependent claims 13 and 22, limitations of claims 1 and 9, and further comprising, Kinoshita et al and Yamazaki et al do not disclose wherein edges of the printed circuit board and the signal processor is overlapped with each other. Asada et al disclose in Fig. 3, col. 6, lines 1-23 where the printed circuit board (17) and the signal processor (13) overlap. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to include the configuration of the printed circuit board and signal processor as shown by Asada et al into Kinoshita et al as Asada et al disclose in col. 3, lines 28-35 and col. 4, lines 14-24 as this configuration would minimize bumps and the display unit may be manufactured inexpensively and with a high yield.

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As to dependent claims 14 and 23, limitations of claims 13 and 22, and further comprising, Kinoshita et al and Yamazaki et al do not disclose wherein an anisotropic conductive film is interposed between the overlapped edges of the printed circuit board and the signal processor. Asada et al disclose in col. 6, lines 12-15 wherein an anisotropic conductive film is interposed between the overlapped edges. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to include the configuration of the printed circuit board and signal processor and the anisotropic conductive film as shown by Asada et al into Kinoshita et al as Asada et al disclose in col. 3, lines 28-35 and col. 4, lines 14-24 as this configuration would minimize bumps and the display unit may be manufactured inexpensively and with a high yield.

As to dependent claims 17 and 26, limitations of claim 1 and 9, and further comprising, Kinoshita et al and Yamazaki et al do not disclose wherein the printed circuit board comprises a plurality of parts. Asada et al disclose in Fig. 3 wherein the printed circuit board comprises a plurality of parts. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to include the configuration of the printed circuit board and the plurality of parts as shown by Asada et al into Kinoshita et al as Asada et al disclose in col. 3, lines 28-35 and col. 4, lines 14-24 as this configuration would minimize bumps and the display unit may be manufactured inexpensively and with a high yield, and the plurality of parts are required for the operation of the liquid crystal display.

As to dependent claims 18 and 27, limitations of claims 17 and 26, and further comprising, Kinoshita et al and Yamazaki et al do not disclose wherein the parts comprises a voltage supplying part, a gate voltage generating part, a gray scale voltage generating part and a timing controller. Asada et al disclose in col. 17, lines 62-67 wherein the parts comprises a voltage supplying part, a gate voltage generating part, a gray scale voltage generating part and a

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timing controller which are part of the control driver. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to include the configuration of the printed circuit board and the plurality of parts as shown by Asada et al into Kinoshita et al as Asada et al disclose in col. 3, lines 28-35 and col. 4, lines 14-24 as this configuration would minimize bumps and the display unit may be manufactured inexpensively and with a high yield, and the plurality of parts are required for the operation of the liquid crystal display.

As to dependent claim 19, limitations of claim 1, and further comprising, Kinoshita et al and Yamazaki et al do not disclose wherein the printed circuit board is formed on a different substrate from a thin film transistor substrate of the liquid crystal display panel. Asada et al disclose wherein the printed circuit board is formed on a different substrate from the thin film transistor substrate of the liquid crystal display panel in col. 5, lines 55-67. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to include the configuration of the printed circuit board as shown by Asada et al into Kinoshita et al as Asada et al disclose in col. 3, lines 28-35 and col. 4, lines 14-24 as this configuration would minimize bumps and the display unit may be manufactured inexpensively and with a high yield.

As to dependent claims 21 and 29, limitations of claims 1 and 9, and further comprising, Kinoshita et al and Yamazaki et al do not disclose wherein the wires are formed on one surface of the printed circuit board. Asada et al disclose wherein the wires are formed on one surface of the printed circuit board in Fig. 1, col. 1, lines 21-35. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to include the configuration of the printed circuit board as shown by Asada et al into Kinoshita et al as Asada et al disclose in col. 3, lines 28-35 and col. 4, lines 14-24 as this configuration would minimize bumps and the display unit may be manufactured inexpensively and with a high yield.

Allowable Subject Matter

7. Claims 15, 16, 24 and 25 objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims and if the 35 USC 112, First Paragraph can be overcome.

Response to Arguments

8. Applicant's arguments filed September 14, 2005 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

With respect to claim objections in regards to claims 15 and 16, as applicant has amended claim 16, the claim objection has been withdrawn.

With respect to independent claims 1 and 9, applicant as amended the claims as follows, where the underlined limitation is the newly claimed limitation; "...a first image signal that corresponds to a portion of an image, second image signal that corresponds to a remaining portion of the image...". Examiner has been unable to locate where in the specification this limitation is cited, therefore, the newly claimed limitation is considered to be new matter. Applicant is requested to appropriately correct the claims or specifically point out in the specification where this limitation is present. See 35 USC 112, first paragraph rejection above.

With respect to applicant's arguments in regards to where Kinoshita et al do not disclose a first image signal that corresponds to a portion of an image, second image signal that corresponds to a remaining portion of the image signal, Examiner, respectfully, disagrees. Kinoshita et al disclose in Fig. 3, and col. 3, lines 53-col. 4, lines 41 where the first image signal corresponds to one portion and the second image signal corresponds to the remaining portion. Therefore, as shown above, the rejection is maintained and made FINAL.

Conclusion

9. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Srilakshmi K. Kumar whose telephone number is 571 272 7769. The examiner can normally be reached on 10:00 am to 6:30 pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Sumati Lefkowitz can be reached on 571 272 3638. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

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Srilakshmi K. Kumar
Examiner
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SKK
June 9, 2005

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Kent Chang', with a stylized, flowing script.

KENT CHANG
PRIMARY EXAMINER